SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

COLUMBIA.

A DULL DAY'S DOINGS.

Reading New Bills-Proposal to Adjourn-Miscellaneous Business.

ISPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

COLUMBIA, January 21. The House to-day concurred in the joint resolution to petition Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Charleston Sisters of Mercy.

A bill te redeem certain obligations was read a first time. It authorizes the issuing of \$324,600 in State bonds, running twenty years, to pay the principal and interest of a loan made in July, 1864, and February, 1865, by the Charleston Savings Institution to the Bank of the State.

The following were read a first time: A bill to exempt from taxation for five years all manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics; a bill to amend the charter of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company; to require foreign insurance agencies to pay a license for soliciting or taking aurances in this State-it provides that the count - commissioners may issue ilcenses for one hundr .d dollars, payable annually.

Well gave notice of a bill to extend the time f the completion of the Port Royal Railroad. The following bills were read a second time: A Senate bill to grant and give the consent of the Legislature of this State to the conveyance to the United States of the lot of land situate on Richardson and Laurel streets, in the City of Columbia, hereinafter described, for the purpose of a postoffice and courthouse, or for other purposes, and to cede to the United States jurisdiction therein. A bill to provide for paying coroner's jurors. A bill to incorporate as a public highway a road known as the Cox's Bridge Road. A Senate bill to incorporate the Charlesten Loan Company. A joint resolution to provide medical aid for the indigent sick in the respective counties in and ninety-eight dollars and twenty cents, the State.

The concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly, sine die, on Tuesday, March 1st. 1870, was adopted.

In the Senate, the House bills to fix the weight of barrels of turpentine; to establish a ferry across the Waccamaw River; the bill to provide the mode of perpetuating testimony relative to deeds, wills, &c., destroyed during the war; the bill to amend the charter of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, were read a first time.

Wright gave notice of a bill to prevent the ped-

The bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the land commission, and the bill to create the County of Coosawhatchie, were read the second time. The bill to repeal the acts incorporating the

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

air line railroad was read a third time.

ANOTHER BATCH OF EXTENSION BILLS.

THE ELECTION OF AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Freights on the South Carolina Railrond-Fees for Young Lawyers-The Bills of the Bank of the State.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 20.

EXTENSIONS. Since the introduction by DeLarge, the leader of the House, of the bill to extend the limlights" have imitated the noble example set them, and now there is very little other business done in the House beside the notice or introduction of bills to extend the limits of this or that place. It is anticipated that one of the members from Barnwell will shortly introduce a bill to extend the limits of "Four Hole Swamp." While the members thus foolishly amuse themselves, the senators show by their actions that they will not be a party to such schemes. To-day the Scnate Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the House bill to alter and amend the charter of the City of Columbia, reported that as there were a very large number of vacant lots in the city, they could see no necessity for the proposed extension of its limits, and would therefore recommend that the bill be not passed. The report was laid over under the rules, but will be adopted when it comes up. DeLarge, finding that he could not pass his bill to extend the limits of Charleston, and thus deprive the Mayor and Aldermen of their power, seems to be now determined to concentrate their power; for to-day, in the House, he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to incorporate the Mayor and Aldermen as a stock jobbing institution. The announcement occasioned considerable laughter.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. From present indications the fight between Wright and Whipper for the associate justiceship will be closer than was at first thought, as Wright's friends are working arduously for him. It will be remembered that Wright's report upon the joint resolution for holding an election on last Tuesday was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Wright's report provided for an election for the full term. To-day the committee reported the following substitute:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the two houses of the General Assembly do meet in joint assembly on the 25th day of January. A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives,

for the following purpose, to wit:

1. To elect an associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy in said court occasioned by the resignation of the flon. Solomon L. Hoge. 2. To elect an associate justice of the Supreme Court for the full term of six years, commencing on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1870.

This resolution was laid over under the rules, but it will probably be adopted. It will be seen that this election will be to fill the office from the date of election to the 1st of August, 1876.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. In the Senate this morning Jillson introduced a leter from George Allen, of Camden, to him, enclosing a statement of the rates of freight on the South Carolina Railroad from Camden to Kingville since last September to date, and the rates for the same articles over the roads from the latter place to Baltimore. He says that his statement shows that "the freight paid to the South Carolina Railroad from Camden to Kingville during that period is more than one-third the cost upon the whole route, say six hundred and thirty seven miles. An examination of the items will show how exorbitant are these charges, and how great is their violation of the restrictions imposed by the charter of the South Carolina Railroad Company." Shortly after this letter was introduced, Jillson submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the matter be rererred to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to report a bill to regulate the tariff or rates of freight on the South Carolina Railroad.

GOOD FOR YOUNG LAWYERS. Many young lawyers who are, by the judges of courts, as igned to defend criminals, for which Wright's bill to provide compensation for attorneys assigned to defend criminal cases. The bill are poor and unable to employ counsel, and the generations.

judge presiding is thereby compelled to appoint some officer of the court to conduct their defence, and, therefore, for compensation of such officers so assigned for defence, be it enacted, that atter ners assigned to the defence of parties in the Courts of Session shall receive as a compensation for their services the following fees: In all cases capital, fifty dollars; cases of arson and rape, twenty dollars; manslaughter and burglary, fifteen dollars; and for all other cases the sum of ten dollars; that the criminal shall select the attorney he or she may desire. It was read a

first time to-day. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The Senate Committee on Education, to whom was referred the joint resolution providing that the Treasurer of the State be authorized to pay the accounts of school teachers for services rendered in the year 1869, at a rate of notless than five cents per day for each scholar, reported by bill to-day, which received a first reading. It provides that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay, out of the funds appropriated for the support of free schools for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1868, and ending October 31, 1869, (consisting of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the amount to be raised by the capitation tax.) the claims of teachers for services rendered during the year aforesaid, at the rate of five cents per day for each scholar's actual attendance; that if any person shall make out or swear to a false or fraudulent claim, such person shall, on convic tion thereof, be fined in a sum not less than twice the amount of such false or fraudulent claim, which fine shall be applied for the support of schools: that such sum as shall remain of the fund appropriated for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1868, and ending October 31st, 1869 for the support of free schools, after the payment of the claims described in this act, shall be applied for the support of free schools for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1869. DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

It will doubtless be recollected that a few days ago, the Committee on Claims and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Woodward Allen and Raymond Owen, late contractors for building the asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg County, recommended that the petitioners be paid the sum of seven thousand dollars, and the balance of their claim, amounting to three thousand one hundred be rejected. This work was done in To-day the report came up for 1857. consideration. Rose opposed the adoption, and said that there was no pros that there was such a building in existence as was claimed to have been erected by the petitioners before the war. If the General Assembly paid this claim, it might as well get a tape line and measure the secession ditches, and pay for the work done on them; in fact, it would be better to do it, for there were proofs that these were in existence. Jillson and Hoyt stated that they had seen the building recently, and the latter stated that he had examined it closely, and found that it was a well constructed edifice. It was his opinion that the petitioners (who were the contractors) and executed their work remarkably well. Nash objected to the paying of this claim, if for no other reason than that it would establish a bad precedent. If we vote to pass this claim, said he, there will be other claims, amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars, presented here this session There are now claims in the hands of par-Mes for jobs executed during the war which will be presented for payment if this one be paid, There is one for eighteen thousand dollars from the architect of this building now in the hands of a committee, and this man was engaged in constructing breastworks on the Congarce when Sherman came, yet he will want his meney. Why did not these men present their claims to the Democratic Legislatures? Perhaps they did and they were rejected. Now they send them to us, thinking to deceive us into paying them. Leslie made one of his roaring, wandering speeches, during which he related how he had witnessed a cook fight, abused the Demograts, stated that he wanted the senators to show by their votes that they would pay no more "war claims," and then offered a resolution providing that no claims against the State contracted between December, 1861, and December, 1865, should be considered during this session. He afterwar this resolution. The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the report of the committee and decided in the negative. This action is considered

as deciding not to entertain any more claims against the State contracted previous to the close of the war. THE BILLS OF THE BANK OF THE STATE. Last week the joint committee, appointed at the last regular session of the General Assembly to enumerate and destroy bills of "the Bank of the State." for which bonds have been issued, reported that they had examined, counted and destroyed the aforesaid bills, to the amount of one milion one hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars. Since the introduction of the report there has been a rumor in circulation that after these bills were counted and put up for destruction, brown paper was substituted, and the committee instead of burning bills of the Bank of the State, innocently destroyed parcels of brown paper only. These bills were counted in Comptroller-General Neagle's office, and, as the report had it, he tampered with the parcels. To-day I inquired of the chairman of the committee, whose duty it was to destroy the bills, if there was any truth in the report. He assured me that there was not, as the committee saw the bank bills destroyed after having counted them; that they had found bills

amounting to nearly three hundred dollars more than the exhibit of the treasurer called for. I have written the above with a view of setting before the people the truth in regard to the destruction se bills. It is asserted that the fact that Neagle was somewhere around when the bills were counted occasioned the report that he was

tampering with them. People will not believe in his being the noblest work of Gol-an honest man. NOT TO BE GAGGED. To-day in the House there was a discussion upon the question whether a joint resolution was not equivalent to a bill or something equally

as important, when the "war-horse" of that body, Elliott, raved over a ruling of Speaker Moses, appealed against the decision, and asserted that he was responsible for what he said. For several moments there was the greatest confusion, and both Elliott and Moses intimated that if the other had strayed in the least it had been always from the path of truth. Finally, the Speaker rapped Elliett down, to which Elliott resisted, and asserted that the Speaker could not

gag him with his gavel. The vote on the appeal resulted in the Speaker being sustained by a large majority. To-day Perrin, colored, of Laurens, and Mickey colored, of Charleston, obtained leave of absence for six days each, the former "to attend to minis

terial duties," and the latter "to attend to church matters." It is stated that the reason of the defeat of the bill in the House to incorporate the Charleston Water Company, was because there were severa

Northern men among the incorporators. DeLarge says that it was the conductor on the

Saturday's down train that allowed the negroes who were muddy and had strings of catash to come into the cars with the legislators.

-Heretofore the great majority of persons in high official position, employed by Russia, have been Germans, but it is now stated a remarkable change has recently taken place. All the promi nent diplomatic situations are now falling into the hands of native Russians. Thus the Ambas they receive 20 fee, will, perhaps, be interested in sador at Vienna is Prince Orloff; at Brussels Count Blendoff; at Carlsruhe, Monsieur Sabouroff, and at Dresden, Monsieur de Kotzebue. The recites that as the majority of the citizens of the family of the latter Minister, though of German State proceeded against in the Court of Sessions descent, has been naturalized in Russia for three

WASHINGTON.

VIRGINIA.

The Senate Imposes Further Conditions -Grant Threatens to Veto the Bill

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, January 21. After a protracted struggle to-day, carried on in presence of the largest crowd that ever thronged the Senate chamber, the Radicals succeeded in passing a bill imposing new conditions on Virginia precedent to her admission.

President Grant said to-night that if the House accepted these conditions he should be inclined to veto the bill, as it was a violation of faith, and of the law of April last.

THE MARCH OF REVOLUTION.

NORTHERN STATES TO BE RECON-STRUCTED.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION

CASES.

A Cutting Rumor about Stanton.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, January 21.

Within a few days there have been such developments from the conferences of leading Republican members of both Houses, that the future policy of the Republican party can be easily anticipated. The introduction of the bill in the House to declare null and void such acts of the Legislatures and State Conventions as became laws by virtue of the votes of members of the same, who are disqualified by the third section of the Fourteenth amendment, is intended to nullify the Tennessee State Convention, and but paves the way for other interference in the internal polity of the States, by virtue of the consolidation of power in the Federal Government by the Fifteenth amendment, when the latter is adopted. Among the first attempts under that amendment will be the introduction of bills to carry into force the amendment in Maryland, Kentucky and New York. Owing to the repeal of its ratification by the New York Democratic Leganxious to mass a general law removing the property qualification imposed on negro voters in New York. Congressional interference with all the States, North as well as South, will soon be

The Northern contested election cases have been pressed so carnestly on the calendar of the House that the South Carolina case of Wallace against Simpson was again crowded off. It is hard to say when it will come up now. The South Carolina delegation are endeavoring to seat Wallace, (Rad.)

A very queer story has prevailed here several days to the effect that Edwin M. Stanton, in a fit of insanity, produced by illness, committed suicide by cutting his throat! It will be remembered that no one outside of the family were allowed to see the remains, even on the day of the funeral; and this has given color to the sensation. There are half a dozen bills before the Recon-

struction Committee proposing to remove the political disabilities of South Carolinians, but these have all been laid aside, pending the consideration of a general amnesty law. The House Committee on Appropriations are

averse to making appropriations to comp

Charleston customhouse, though it has been estimated for by the Department. A calculation made for the Senate Census Committee shows that under an apportionment of three hundred members for the House of the For-

ty-second Congress, the Southern States will gain

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

but ten members.

WASHINGTON, January 21. The Democratic cancus which was called to consider the proposition that Democratic members of the Election Committee withdraw, decided that it was the duty of members to remain to watch and protest against what they called the partisan action of the majority.

Revel, the negro elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, is a native, but educated in Ohio. He was formerly elected to the State Senate from Natchez. He is elected to fill the term of Governor Sharkey, which expires in 1871.

The Mississippi Legislature have adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities from all Mississippians, to be presented to the Senate by Revel with his credentials. LATER .- The revenue receipts are \$371,000.

Bontwell has ordered the withholding of the revenue tax from government employees as here-

The Star says the House Committee on Ways and Means decided this morning to report in favor of a reduction of duty on molasses from eight to five cents. They will also reduce the license on sugars, leaving the bulk of the duties on manufactures generally. The District Committee of both Houses will

hear the delegates of the Women's Rights Convention, in session here, in favor of universal suffrage in the district.

Advices received from France state that Bertheny comes here to adjust postal and cable com-

plications between the two countries. Delano decides that farmers selling their own products should have the benefit of all doubts against the special tax as produce brokers, and only when they make a regular and constant business of such selling should the special tax be enforced.

The only facts that have transpired regarding the gold panic investigation are that large amounts were purchased by Gould, Fisk & Co. for the purpose of bulling the market. Lather Lee, Jr., has been appointed Collector of

Customs at Norfolk, rice Webb, whose time had expired. CONGRESSIONAL

In the House Schenck gave notice that the Ways and Means Committee would introduce the tariff bill next week for consideration. Private bills were resumed.

The Senate is discussing the abolition of the franking privilege. The Judiciary Committee of the House have

agreed to report a resolution that Judge Watson, of Texas, be allowed to resign, with salary during life. If he declines to resign, the President may appoint an associate justice. LATER-Sumner, after voting for all the amend-

ments, refused to vote on the final passage of the Virginia bill. Butler was quoted as saying that to admit Virginla now would be the downfall of the Republi-

can party. In the Senate a petition from 14,000 army offi cers for an increase of pay was presented; and several petitions were presented in favor of female suffrage.

The discussion of the franking privilege corsamed much t'me.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1870.

A memorial asking for certain privileges for the cable hence to Belgium, was referred. In the House, the income tax resolutions pro-

voked a long debate. A bill was introduced prohibiting the sale of public lands except to actual settlers. Pomeroy introduced a resolution proposing a Sixteenth Constitutional amendment providing

for female suffrage. Morton read extracts from the published pro ceedings showing that Terry's commission was to inquire and decide upon the eligibility of -members of the Georgia Legislature, thus usurping the powers of either House to judge of the quall fications of its members.

The dicussion of the Virginia bill was resumed. Sumner spoke two hours, and Trumbull, in reply, spoke an hour and a half. The speeches were very bitter, and both speakers were called to order for using unparliamentary language. At halfpast 5 the Senate voted. Drake's amendment was adopted, also another amendment providing that the State constitution shall not be changed so as to deprive any citizen of equal rights in schools. The preamble was then amended by adding the declaration that Virginia, having adopted the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, was entitled to representation. These ameadments were adopted by small majorities; but when the bill passed to a third reading, it was adopted by a strict party vote. The Senate then adjourned to

Monday. When the House went into secret session today, Ela addressed the body in favor of a reduc-tion of the tariff on materials entering into manufactures.

Butler made several attempts to address the House in opposition to Dawes, who charges the administration with gross extravagance. Tomorrow, both Butler and Dawes will have full

EUROPE.

Baron Haussmann very Ill. PARIS, January 21.

Baron Haussmann, the ex-prefect of the Seine, is dangerously ill.

The strike at La Cruczot continues.

The Great Eastern. LONDON, January 21. All anxiety regarding 'the "Great Eastern" is dispelled. She was spoken on December 5 in the South Atlantic.

ROME, January 21. The Archbishop of Mecklin, the head of the infallibility party in the Council, has been appoint-

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

ed Primate of Belgium.

ATLANTA, January 20. The following dispatch, specially telegraphed to the Constitution yesterday, from Washington, has awakened the keenest interest in reference to

its confirmation: WASHINGTON, January 19.—President Grant to-day issued an order to General Terry forbidding A. L. Harris or any other appointee of Governor Bullock to proceed with the reorganization of the General Assembly of General

Indlock to proceed with the reorganization of the General Assembly of Georgia.

The Georgia act, as interpreted by the President, only authorized Governor Bulock to convene the Legislature, the United States District Court as provided in the act, being the only tribunal that can try and convict members of the Legislature who swear falsely.

Senator Morton denied in a speech to-day that the President had authorized or approved the action of a military court of inquiry to set in judgment upon the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature.

It is confidently believed here that the dispatch is correct, that Harris will be deposed, and the House be fully organized on Monday.

Terry has not yet received orders from Grant in accordance with the dispatch, but they will doubtless be forwarded by due course of mail. After all his oppressive acts and orders to de feat the organization of the House, it is possible that the great provisional satrap may be hurled

from power. Bryant has a letter from a prominent Republican in Washington to the effect that Bullock may be removed, if necessary to secure harmony-[Special to the Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 21. Ohio and Iowa have fully ratifled the Fifeenth amendment.

LOPEZ, THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

Details regarding Lopez's position show him strongly posted with four thousand men and boys, and thirty guns. He has concluded a treaty with the Caignay Indians, who are to furnish him fifteen thousand fighting men and seven years! provisions.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Emancination in Brazil makes great pro-

A Rio Janeiro dispatch says that Louis H. Gotts chalk, while performing "Lamorte" to a monster andience, fell from the piano insensible, and after lingering three weeks, died December 18. Prince Arthur passed by Poughkeepsie yester day, going southward.

A QUEER MEASURE.

A Bill to Authorize Permanent Federal Bastiles.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Ga zette says:

A very significant "bill" has just been sub-mitted to the House by this military adminis-tration. It proposes in the first place to give the President power to establish no less than five American Bastiles, "in proper localities," to be called "Military Prisons." Its details are

as follows: 2. That the general of the army shall detail

2. That the general of the army shall detail prison commandants and grades.
3. That so much of the pay of every convict as may be stopped by sentence of court-martial shall go to the support of the prisons.
4. That each convict shall be allowed such uniform, fatigue clothing, ratious, of the kind issued to troops, as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The President to appoint a prison chan

ain for each military prison, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a post chaplain. 6. That for the discipline of refractory pri shall have soners, the prison commandant shall, as often as necessary, assemble a court, to consist of from one to three officers under his command, from one to three officers under his command, who shall have power, with the approval of the commandant, to award sentences within the limits allowed by the rules and articles of war to govern couris-martial, and such punishment may consist of standing or sitting in the stocks, or solitary confinement with deprivation of part of ration, or with deprivation of tobacco, at the discretion of the court.

of tobacco, at the discretion of the conrt.

This movement is ominous of a reign of terror, the more so as the "bill" is adroitly drawn so as to answer other purposes than the mere safekeeping and punishment of "refractory" soldiers. The means, also, are far in proportion beyond the requirements of the evil, so far as the "army" is concerned. Taken in connection with the fact that Trumbulle, bill far as the "army" is concerned. Taken in connection with the fact that Trumbull's bill, the object of which is to legalize military courts-martial, past and future, will very shortcourts-martial, past and future, will very shortly become a law, the purpose of this bill cannot be mistaken. The people, therefore, may
and should take warning, and behave themselves accordingly. Everything looks as if all
we had yet witnessed were mere "tarts and
cheese-cakes" to what is ahead. Those of
them (I mean the people) who have had experience in bastiles, and thus become as it were
executed to such havings, may feel disposcustomed to such luxuries, may feel dispos ed to go on in denouncing the infernal tyrauny with which the country is threatened; advise those to whom the thing, being novel, might not be so bearable, to shut their mouths, and, if they give ven a all to their indignation, to do it in confidential whispers.

THE AMERICAN TUILERIES.

THE ROYAL PALACE OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

Gilded Saloons and Elegantly Dressed Servants-Mrs. Grant's New Boudoir-The President's Billiard Room-The Equine Establishment and the Stunning Liveries.

The White House in Washington, we are told by a correspondent of the New York Sun, is no longer to be the plain, homely abode of an unpretending Republican President; but the air of regal grandeur and the costly sumptuousness of the princely courts of the old world are to be introduced to astonish, awe and impress the hard-working citizens of this boorish country.

THE NEW ERA.

To gain an idea of the change that has so gradually crept ever us, and the contrast the White House to-day presents to the same establishment a score of years ago, one has

but to make a formal call of respect upon the President. No longer does he find the main President. No longer does he find the main entrance standing open to all comers. Even at the very thresbold he is reminded that the latch-string does not hang out as in days of yore. The house of the President is closed against the common throng. To be sure the great dignitary may be seen, but not as in days gone by, in a plain, familiar, easy manner. The visitor must understand at the outset that he is calling upon no ordinary personage. A flunis calling upon no ordinary personage. A funky, in full dress, receives him at the door. All the paraphernalia of swallow-tailed coat, white vest and choker, black trousers and white gloves, with which this obsequious door open-er astonishes the visitor, is designed to prepare the mind with something more grand and aristocratic within.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER. The audience chamber of the President, like the ante-rooms and apartments of the secreta-ries, has been transformed from the plain, modest, though beautiful room in which Mr. Lincoln was content to perform his official du ties, into a magnificent gilded saloon, present-ing, it must be acknowledged, more taste and skill in its adornment and ornamentation than the others, but still over-tawdry and showy in the general effect produced. Everything in the room, aside from its frescoing, is rich and

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STYLE OF RECEIVING Mr. Grant receives his visitors with no trace of cordiality whatever. Ordinarily he remains of cordiality whatever. Ordinary he remains seated at his writing table; nods and mutters something like "good morning," as the caller approaches; listens moodily, almost abstractely to him as he states his case; answers him in monosyllables; and dismisses him with a nod and half inaudible "good day." Those of ware then ordinary pretensions, who may more than ordinary pretensions, who may chance to call, are admitted to the stereotyped shake of the hand, the President rising and accompanying the shake with something like "I'm very glad to see you." But then he shuts himself up in his studied reticence, and listens patiently, answers briefly at gets through the business as quickly as possible. With a third class, however, he is altogether a different person. These are his old army companions and such civilians as have gained a different person. his confidence. To gain Mr. Grant's conti-dence is an achievement now rarely accom-plished. It was easier eight or ten years ago, and hence the most of his confidants are those who had relations with him when his star began to rise. Such are received by him with the utmost cordiality and familiarity. They are relieved from the examination by Dent, and are admitted to the presence at any time when others are not closeted with him. are saluted by their surnames, as "How are you, Sherman?" or "Hallo, Smith—glad to see you," and so on. When such familiars call, no etiquette whatever is followed. Clgars are usually produced at once, and then follows a free and easy, gossipping, story-telling conversation. As the smoke becomes thick in the room, and the familiarity attains its height, Mr. Grant becomes the most pliable person imaginable. All reticence and stolldity are laid aside; he talks as freely as any one; tells as good a story as the best, and will promise anything that may be asked of him. There

are but a few persons who enjoy this close acquaintance with Grant, and they are very On the announcement of their names he tion. On the announcement of their names ne harries to greet them, and himself attends to offering them seats. Their calls are never considered too long, or in the slightest sense a considered too long, or in the slightest sense a

ore To them he is cordial to subserviency. THE WHITE HOUSE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC. Having observed the innovations and changes in the cast enl or business portion of the Executive Mansion, it may not be amiss to take a glance at the other parts of the establishment. Bowing ourselves out of the tablishment. Bowing ourselves out of President's presence, and descending the plain, old-fashioned staircase to the gorgeous-ly-frescoed vestibule, we approach the magnifleently dressed usher, and ask permission to deently dressed usher, and ask permission to see the house. We are politely shown into the famous east room, and there told that, by order of Mrs. Grant, the rest of the house is not open to sight-seers. Neither the red room, the green room, nor the blue room can be seen, except on fete occasions, or under the formidable ceremonies of a call upon Mrs. Grant. In the east room no change is apparent from its old-time stately simplicity, beyond the introduction of portraits of the expessions, which now very appropriately Presidents, which now very appropriately adorn the walls, having been collected for that purpose from various rooms throughout the mansion and from other sources. And as this room has been written about and described until the subject is as threadbare as the carpet on the floor, we turn away disgusted at the new-fangled notions which close the best parts of the historic establishment from the in-

spection of its owners. FORBIDDEN GROUND. The range of parlors stretching along the The range of pariors stretching along the back of the mansion from the state dining room to the east room have always been free to visitors until the present time. Why they should be closed now is incomprehensible, the more so since Mrs. Grant has caused to be provided a new parlor up stairs for her use, and makes no pretence of occupying either the red, blue or green parlors for any domestic or family or green pariors for any domestic or family purposes. These three rooms retain the same familiare as formerly, and the walls have the same coloring. The floors have been covered with new carpets, beyond which they are pre-cisely as Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Johnson's excellent housekeeper, left them. The red room, adjoining the state dining room, was used by President Johnson's household as a family par or. It is now left to the same lordly desertion, save on public occasions, as the rooms furthe

MRS. GRANT'S BOUDOIR.

The room on the upper floor at the south-west corner of the house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Patterson as a bed-chamber, has been ransformed into an elegant private parlor for Mrs. Grant. Gilding and fresco have been brought into free use in this apartment, and changed it into a luxurious bouldor. The ele-gant lace and damask curtains, the costly Turkish carpet, the magnificent mirrors, and the rich rosewood furniture are all new, and were mostly procured abroad expressly for this domestic retreat. Here, when wearied with the flatteries of her admirers, and exhausted with the studied eliquette of State occasions, she retires to enjoy the familiar concasions, sue retires to enjoy the hammar coar-rerse of those she esteems her particular friends. It is, indeed, a gem of a room, save the gilding and painting, which are too much and too highly colored. From its windows one of the most beautiful views in America is one of the most beautiful views in America is commanded, taking in the broad Potomac as far as the eye can reach, with Arlington Heights on the right, and the misty green meadows of the eastern shore on the left. The room abounds in pretty little ornaments, statnettes, vases, pictures, costly books and knick-knacks, mostly presents.

HOW MRS. GRANT RECEIVES.

Mrs. Grant receives her familiar friends in her private boudoir. More formal callers are ushered into the red parlor. To see the wife of the President is an undertaking of no small moment. The army of richly dressed servants that fill the mansion are instructed to admit no one until a card is presented to Mrs. Comp. no one until a card is presented to Mrs. Grant. And then it is required that the applicant for the honor of paying his respects to the wife of and the sincere Republicans of the country.

the President shall be accompanied by some one already enjoying the acquaintance of the hostess, or have been previously presented

to her. The caller, moreover, must appear in full dress. AT GENERAL RECEPTIONS

all may call who please, but a card must be handed to a usher in advance of the visitor's entrance to the reception room, when the name is called out at the door in a loud tone. herself in attire bentting so ceremonious an occasion, a very gracious reception is accorded. But if some of our country cousins, who ignorant of dress coats and French styles. follow the announced names, the frown of the lady of the mansion at once assures them that their room will be more acceptable than their company. Thus, while conforming to the time-honored custom of Presidents' wives to receive all callers, Mrs. Grant very emphatically makes known that the wife of the President is no ordinary person to be approached in every day dress.

THE PRESIDENT'S EVERY-DAY LIFE. In his domestic relations, the President is treated with the utmost deference and respect. Mrs. Grant insists that whatever may be the proper homage for him to receive on public occasions is none the less proper in the priva-cy of his own family circle. Thus he is always addressed as Mr. President, and referred to as the President, and the servants are strictly en-joined to observe this mark of distinction. On State occasions, the President, of course, with the most distinguished lady guest, leads the way into the dining-room. But this strict eti-quette is by no means confined to such solemn quette is by no means confined to such solemn occasions. Should a friend of the President however intimate he might be, accept an invi-tation to dine socially, and, venturing upon ins intimacy, presume to forget the preference to which the President is entitled, he would be eminded of it. Thus when dinner is announce ed, the guest will offer his arm to Mrs. Grant, and move fo ward. Mrs. Grant che with a polite bow toward her husband, and the remark, "the President goes first." So at the table; the President is first served, and then

stances. THE EXECUTIVE BILLIARD-ROOM

those who sit at meat with him. And this rul

admits of no variation under any circum-

Just off the State dining-room, and back of the passage leading to the conservatory, has been erected a small addition to the mansion for the diversion of the President. This is the Executive billiard-saloon. It is about eighteen Executive billiard-saloon. It is about eighteen by twenty-five feet in dimensions, nearly all enclosed with glass, the narrow spaces between the windows being filled with pictures of a sporting character. The furniture is of black walnut, and consists merely of a few chairs, a table, a side-board, &c. The room is prettly carpeted, and contains a single table of Pielan's make, finished in rosewood in the most elaborate style. The cues are mostly of costly wood, inlaid with pearl. Everything in the apartment is of the best, and certainly it is an attractive spot. The table was selected by General Grant in person at Phelan's establishment in this city, and was in use at his private residence before he was elected President.

THE EQUINE ESTABLISHMENT. The Executive stables, near the Navy Department, are fitted up with every comfort and luxury for the equine members of the Presidential establishment. There are twelve animals of various degrees of beauty and value, kept here for the use of the President value, kept here for the use of the Freshell and his family, with four carriages, besides an array of open wagons, buggies and other equipages. The horses include coach teams, trotters, racers, saddle-horses, and two Shetland ponies for the exclusive use of the Executand ponies for the exclusive use of the Executand ponies. The aristocratic-looking Nu innd points for the exclusive and the Aribina who has the honor of presiding over this establishment takes delight in showing visitors through, and in descanting upon the merits of the different animals. But not the least attractive feature is the stunning liveries of this same Nubian and his worthy coadjutor, who occupies the position of footman. The who occupies the position of loctman. The coats are of a zich olive brown, with broad lapels, cuffs and pocket covers, the whole profusely covered with bright silver buttons, the size of an old American silver dollar piece. The gorgeous top-boots in which the feet of these worthles are encased render attention to the character of the partialogus unnecessary. character of the pantaloons un Black stove-pipe hats, with broad massive silver buckles, adorn the heads of these servants of Presidential grandeur, and complete their outfit. All the carriages bear the initials "U. S. G." in monogram on the

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES. acquaintance with Grant, and they are very fortunate. Still a fourth class is composed exclusively of solid men, men who are supposed to be able to draw their checks for fabulous amounts; the Stewarts, Bories, and such like financially great men of the country. To these the President accords the most gracious reception. On the announcement of their control of the country of the control of the

labor than ever before or March last, viz:
since, asked for one pri- One private secrevate secretary at . \$2,500
One secretary to
sign land patents 1,500 One asst. priv. sec.
One steward. . . 1,280 [two clerks of class
One messenger... 900
Stationery and contingent expenses 1,000 One steward.... 1,500 One asst. priv. sec. 2,800 1,200 Flow cierks of class 900 4, at \$1,800...... 3,600 One steward..... 2,000

Stationery and contingent expenses 1,000 One steward. 2
Pay of Major John
Hay, military secretary. 2,450
Feed of the major John
His own salary. 25,000
Total salaries. \$4,050
Under Grant. 61,600
Tone doorkeeper-inchef. 10 one assistant doorskeeper. 1.800 1,000 One secretary to under Increase

.....\$27,550 sign land patents Porter, (actual secretary) military detail, about .. 2,590 Pay of Gen. Bab-cock, (actual as-sistant secret'ry) military detail, Pay of Capt. and Byt. Brig. Gen. Badeau, (histori-an,) military de-

Pay of Major and Dent, military de tail, (chief usher,)

President's salary 25,000

\$36,600

Total\$61,600 The above does not include the salaries of ushers, gardeners and other officials and labor-ers detailed from other departments. MORE IMPROVEMENTS AND THE COST.

In addition the following appropriations are sked for the current year: 3,000 1,000 3,000

\$48,000 Add salaries as above.....

Expense of Executive establishment for current year.....\$109,600

HOW THE CASE STANDS TO-DAY. The cost of the gaudy frescoing and gilding done to prepare the White House for its present occupants; the fitting and furnishing of Mrs. Grant's Parisian boudoir; the construc-tion of the President's billiard-room; the extension of the Presidential grounds towards the Potomac; the increased cost of maintaining these enlarged private grounds; the care and keeping of a dozen high-bred race and carriage horses; the restocking of the White House conservatory from which the public is excluded; the improvements that have been House conservatory from which the panier is excluded; the improvements that have been made in the Presidential kitchen garden—the cost of all these and other modern innovations not possible of enumeration, has been immense. A palace, with all its appointments and surroundings, has been provided in which the President and his family hold court in principle magnificence and summittuousness at princely magnificence and sumptuousness at

the public expense.

We leave the subject to the consideration of

FOREIGN NOTES.

-This year thirty-three new trades have been added to the London Directory. The London Times says it would seem that we are rapidly approaching, by the division of labor, very near to the acme of refinement and civilization.

-The French Ministers of State dwell in handsome official residences, and changes in the Cabinet inflict upon them the inconvenience of mov ing at very disagreeable seasons of the year, besides the trouble and loss in moving their personal effects. The retiring minister occasionally has no private residence in Paris, and the new officer arrives before the old one has gone, and then the previous incumbent is obliged to hide himself away in the garrets while the new-comer takes possession of the grand apartments. It is asserted that the Duke de Morny refused to exchange the position of president of the Corps Le gislatif for that of Minister of the Interior, cause he had just arranged a handsome and valuable collection of Chinese currosities in his oncial residence, and feared that the valuable vases

might be lost and broken in the removal. -The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says : "General Prim has taken the Regent and some of the Ministers on a shooting excursion to his fastness in the Mountains of Toledo. He possesses a sort of feudal fortress there, with extensive hunting grounds, where he entertains his friends in princely style. We hear marvels of the good cheer prepared and of the incredible sums, per diem, for which Lhardy, the French cook of Madrid, celebrated for the exorbitant length of his bills, has undertaken to supply creaure comforts to the guests and their retinue. Some fifty persons are said to have been invited, including the French ambassador. The difficulties of locomotion are considerable, for the Chateau Prim is situated in a very uphill country, several leagues from Toledo, which itself is a place poor in everything except antiquities and he picturesque, so that vehicles have to be sent by rail from Madrid to convey the guests on their uphill journey."

-Farm laborers and peasants in France, ac-

cording to a recent inspection, are not living under the most favorable conditions. The average wages are twenty cents for a day, lasting in sum mer from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., and until noon on Sunday. The teamsters sleep with their horses, two in a bed, compesed of a sack of straw in a wooden box, and in a room with a rough floor, constructed at the end of the cattle sheds. In Prussia the wages are lower than in France, and the laborers sleep in the stables with the horses and bullocks. In France the chief ambition of the peasant is to buy more land, and he will live on the hardest fare in order to accumulate, by slow degrees, the means to purchase more acres. The purchase money paid down only forms a small part of the price, and the remainder is secured by a mortgage. These heavy incumbrances, it is asserted, depress agri. culture, and the farmers having no money for improvements, and being unable to cultivate the ground to the best advantage, are hampered by the continual demand for the interest. A very large proportion of the farms in France, it is reported, are mortgaged to nearly their full value, and the incumbrances are owned by the residents of the cities and towns. -The iron-clad Rupert, the keel plates of which

have just been laid at the Chatham (Eng.) . dock-

vard, is attracting attention in Great Britain

n consequence of the fact that the ramming power of the vessel is to be made much greater than its gun power. The designer aims at building a vessel which, as a simple ram, shall be able to encounter the most formidable fron-clad ever constructed. The dimensions of the Rnpert are: Length, 250 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 53 feet; mean draught, 221/2 feet, and burden, 3159 tons. The construction of the vessel will be according to the following plan: Along the broadside will be built a shield of armer plating twelve inches thick, boited to twelve inches of teak timber backing, with an inner skin of iron plate one and a quarter inches thick. The lower edge of the armor plating will be five feet below the water, and the upper edge two feet above. The armament will consist of two eighteen-ton guns. These are to be mounted eleven feet above the water, in a single revolving turret situated far forward, and not, as fermerly, to be placed en turntables in a fixed turret. A heavy armor-plated sure around the turret, and extending one-third the ship's length, is to be built on the bow deck about two feet above the water, and is to be covered with a flying deck. The ram bow is spearshaped, the sharp angle of the stem being about eight feet below water, and extending tweive feet in length from the upright pertion of them. The propelling power will be two screws driven at a speed of twelve knots an hour by seven hundred horse-power engines. The Rupert will also have two light masts with fore and aft sails as

-It is said that in the tombs of the Necropolis of

auxiliary motive power.

ancient Egypt two kinds of mummies have been found. One is incomplete-that is to say, all organs necessary for life have been separated from them; the other, on the contrary, is quite Having observed this, a Swedish complete. chemist, Dr. Grusselbach, who has the reputation of being both great and learned, professor at the University of Upsal, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian mummies are not all, as has been said and believed for some thousand of years, bodies embalmed by any process of preservation whatever, but that they are really the bodies of individuals whose life has been momentarily suspended, with the intention of restoring them at some future time, only the secret of preservation has now been lost. Meanwhile, Professor Grusselbach adduces many proofs in support of his idea; among others his experiments during the last ten years, which he says have always proved successful. He took a snake and treated it in such a manner as to benumb it as though it had been carved in marble, and it was so brittle that had he allowed it to fall it would have broken into fragments. In this state he kept it for several years, and then restored it to life by sprinkling it with stimulating fluid, the composition of which is secret. For fifteen years the snake has been undergoing an existence composed of successive deaths and resurrections, apparently without sustaining any harm. The professor is reported to have sent a petition to his government requesting that a criminal who has been condemned to death may be given to him to be treated in the same manner as the snake, promising to restore him to life in two years. It is understood that the man who undergoes this experiment is to be pardoned.

Married.

FALLON—SHERIDAN.—At the residence of the bride, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. C. J. Croghan, Peter FALLON to Miss Lizzie Sherier-Dan, both of this city. funeral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Branford, and of their sons, C. L. and B. G. Branford, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. C. G. BRANFORD, at his late residence, No. 26 Line street, To-Morrow Afterneon, at 3 o'clock.

225 L O. O. F .- SOUTH CAR O LINA LODGE, No. 1 .- The Officers and Members of this Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, C. G. BRANFORD, next door to the corner of Line and King streets, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Brethren of Sis ter Lodges are also invited to attend. ROBERT JAMES. By order of N. G.

Recording Secretary. jan22 SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.

Manufactured and for sale by Dr. H. BAER. No. 131 Meeting street.